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body, forming an intergal part of the town government (*un corps politique, une rouage de l'administration urbaine*); it thus lost its old autonomy, and was made subordinate to the authority of the municipal magistrates. At the same time, it became more exclusive as regards its membership, and exercised a rigid supervision over the organization of labor and over the crafts connected with the chief industry of the town, especially the cloth trade, for in most places the gild merchant comprised the cloth merchants. The craftsmen and small tradesmen were gradually excluded from membership; but in some towns, after the latter part of the thirteenth century, the democratic movement enabled the crafts to assert their rights and to throw off or diminish the irksome control of the gild merchant. In the fourteenth century the latter tended to disappear or to merge its identity in the town government, as was the case in England; thus, in many places, its functions were absorbed by the municipal council.

Professor Vander Linden seems to distinguish too sharply the two periods in the history of the gild. The mention of this institution in charters granted to Rouen and St. Omer, in the first half of the twelfth century, and to Dordrecht in 1201, indicates that the gild merchant was a "*rouage*" or integral part of the town administration in the first period of development. Probably the dearth of documentary material for the twelfth century makes the gild appear to play a less conspicuous rôle then than in the thirteenth century. Another vulnerable point in Professor Vander Linden's excellent book is his account of the origin of the Hanse of London in Chapter II. We know very little concerning this commercial league, and Professor Vander Linden's contribution to our knowledge of the subject is welcome, but his theory that the Hanse of London was a mere expansion of the gild of Bruges is not supported by sufficiently convincing arguments.

The last chapter of the book contains a good account of the political rôle of the gild merchant. Our author shows that the municipal constitution in the Netherlands did not emanate from the gild: "*nulle part la gilde n'a fourni la cadre de la constitution urbaine.*" Though the gild became a public organ of government and exerted great influence in the administration of the municipality, it remained under the control of the town council. Though the municipal magistrates were usually members of the gild and sought to promote its interests, gild officers and town officers, gildsmen and burgesses, *guldenrecht* and *stadrecht* were at the outset, and continued to be, distinct conceptions.

CHARLES GROSS.

*Armada Española desde la Unión de los Reinos de Castilla y de León.*

By CESAREO FERNANDEZ DURO. Vol. I. (Madrid: "Sucesores de Rivadeneyra." 1895. Pp. 476.)

CAPTAIN DURO needs no introduction to students of naval history. The claim which he makes for the present work, the first volume of

which is now before us, is extremely modest. He calls it an endeavor to put into convenient form the widely scattered materials at his command and thus produce if not a "history of the navy fulfilling all the conditions required by modern criticism," yet a work which may serve as a basis for such a history and a starting point for the investigation of special periods.

This first volume covers the period from 1476 to 1559, or roughly speaking the first half of the epoch in which Spain took the foremost rank among the nations. Captain Duro describes the part played by the navy in that wonderful campaign of the Great Captain which resulted in the conquest of Naples, and tells us of Cardinal Ximenes' successful expedition against Oran, which gave the Spaniards temporarily a very strong position in North Africa. Yet the ambition of Spanish sailors was not confined to the narrow limits of Mediterranean. Hardy explorers and dauntless conquerors were penetrating those mysterious regions of the west which imagination filled with unheard-of beauty and incredible wealth. Captain Duro begins the story with that great historic moment when Columbus arrived in Spain after his first voyage and announced to thunderstruck Europe that he had kept his wild promise and discovered a New World beyond the seas. The author tells us of Ponce de Leon, Magellan, Cortes, Pizarro and the rest, names which kindle the imagination in childhood and lend the serious study of Spanish history an exceptional charm. Of Columbus, Duro says that as a mariner he had no superior, perhaps no equal in his time, possessing, as he did, not only perfect practical skill and those instinctive gifts which are independent of experience, but also a fund of scientific and theoretical knowledge which his own observation greatly enriched, though not so greatly as has been thought by some, for the glory of Columbus cannot be increased by attributing to him discoveries that he never made.

The reign of Charles V. was an important epoch in the development of naval warfare, as well as a period of further conquest and exploration beyond the seas. In the wars against the French in Italy Andrea Doria, the great Genoese admiral, changed sides in favor of Charles and thus takes a prominent place in the annals of the Spanish navy. In an interval of this interminable struggle with France, the emperor undertook a great expedition to North Africa. With a fleet of 400 vessels he sailed in person against Tunis, put the terrible Barbarossa to flight and took the place by storm. But it was not long before the sea-power of the Turks and Algerians under the dreaded pirate admiral became so threatening that the emperor decided upon a fresh expedition to Africa. He set out for Algiers with a huge fleet of 500 vessels, commanded by the veteran Andrea Doria. Off Algiers a terrible storm burst, in which about 150 of the emperor's ships went to pieces on the wild shore. The subsequent attack on Algiers was repulsed with heavy losses and the army re-embarked for Spain. The prestige of the Spaniards in North Africa was destroyed and their possessions soon dwindled to a few coast stations.

The concluding chapter Duro devotes to a general consideration of the navy of the Emperor Charles. The wonderful maritime activity of

his reign could not fail to produce important changes in naval architecture and tactics. Yet Charles V. did not possess, in the strict sense of the words, a royal navy. In his time all ships were armed. He hired such as he needed for his wars and simply reinforced them with fighting men. According to Captain Duro, however, his navy, if such it may be called, was surpassed by that of no Christian nation and his sailors were inspired by the ambition to make it the first in the world. "Nobody can doubt," wrote the Marquis of Mondejar in 1538, "that in order to defend his states and all Christendom, and also to suppress the infidels, it is his Majesty's duty to become ruler of the sea."

W. F. TILTON.

*Queen Elizabeth.* By MANDELL CREIGHTON, D. D., Bishop of Peterborough. (London and Paris: Boussod, Valadon and Co. 1896. Pp. ii, 199.)

DR. CREIGHTON'S *Elizabeth* is first of all a sumptuous volume of historical portraits from various royal and private collections reproduced with a tastefulness and skill that do infinite credit to the publishers. The narrative is, as the author himself tells us, secondary to the illustrations. Since the avowed chief object of the volume lies in the "attempt to bring together the most remarkable portraits of Elizabeth and her contemporaries" we may excuse the total lack of notes indicating the sources of the narrative. But there is certainly no excuse for the omission (with one exception) of all indications regarding painters and dates of the original pictures, which should have been given, if not under each illustration, at least in the list at the end of the volume. This is a need which must be felt alike by the student of history and the lover of art. It is not enough to be told by the author that the publishers "have spared no pains to bring together the most authentic and least accessible materials."

The present *édition de luxe* is soon to be followed by a cheaper edition which will put the book within reach of persons of average means. It is to be hoped that the occasional mistakes in spelling, due doubtless to the fact that the text has been printed in France, will disappear from the second issue. It is difficult, for instance, to recognize in "cavious" the "curious" intended by the author.

Since the Bishop of Peterborough<sup>1</sup> describes the object of his narrative as biographical rather than historical in the broader sense, the reader must not expect a full treatment of the age of Philip II. and the Counter-reformation, of that vast European struggle between Protestantism and the renewed Catholic Church which humbled Spain, rent France asunder, raised little Holland to a proud eminence among the nations and left England mistress of the seas and the acknowledged head of Protestant Europe. Yet Elizabeth's life was indissolubly connected with these great

<sup>1</sup> Now of London.